



SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 18, 1899.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

House keepers and hotels and boarding houses have had great trouble with their heating arrangements during the present terrible weather, and many have been unable to get their supplies of fuel and provisions without much difficulty.

Congressman Jones of Virginia lives in the Northern Neck of his State, and has not been heard from since the commencement of the blizzard, and at present there is no telling where he can be.

The President and party arrived safely from Boston this morning.

The Treasury Department has received a complaint from the sub-treasury at New Orleans that there is an abundance of gold and lack of currency there. Similar complaints have been received from New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and Kansas City.

The court of inquiry convened to pass on the question of the quality of beef furnished the army met this morning and went into secret session, which will be continued during the day. It is stated that the court has concluded not to make itself ridiculous by visiting the packing houses of the country.

There has been no rise in the river here, and as the thaw is moderate there is little or no fear of a flood. The channel is well open from here as far down as Alexandria, and a track all the way to the mouth of the river, so that the broken ice and superficial water can have an easy exit.

Senator Hawley, of the Senate military committee, is opposed to recruiting the army in the conquered provinces by the enlistment of the natives thereof, though he has no opposition to the enlistment of negroes in this country, and both he and Mr. Hull, of the House committee, talk of insisting upon the Hull bill, but it is still believed that the administration, to avoid an extra session, will make great concessions, and will agree to accept the Cockrell bill with some slight modification.

As there seems to be some difference of opinion in respect of the provision of the river and harbor bill for deepening the channel of the Potomac, that provision, as contained in the bill, is being considered by the Senate and reported yesterday, is quoted as follows: "Improving Potomac river at and below the city of Washington, District of Columbia, one hundred thousand dollars. Provided, That the Secretary of War may enter into a contract or contracts for materials and work necessary for the completion of the improvements below the city of Washington, in accordance with the project submitted November 6th, 1891, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

Among the visitors here today is General Edgar Allan, U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Virginia. He says that under the bill recently passed by Congress, Mr. Bowditch, who is now in the city, with headquarters at Norfolk, and that young Mr. Brady will be the deputy at Richmond and Mr. J. S. Fowler at Alexandria.

Strange as it may seem, some of the expansionists here really believe that the Philippines will be a source of a suitable country to which to deport the negroes whose rapidly increasing numbers here threaten to become a serious matter. But compulsory negro emigration will be more difficult even than compulsory vaccination, as American negroes do not like to leave the country.

According to statistics furnished by the meat inspection office of Gothenburg, Sweden, 2,949 sides of salted pork have been imported from the United States during 1898, and trichinae has been found in 23 pieces, and complaints are frequently made of poisoning of cold beef and horse meat sent there.

The President has set the night of February 22 for holding the public reception which was to have been held last Tuesday night, but which was postponed on account of the weather. This will be the first public reception held by the President since the war with Spain began.

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The British Parliament proposes giving General Kitchener a handsome pecuniary present. It can well afford to do so, as he has, with the expenditure of only twelve million dollars, conquered a territory three times the size, and infinitely more valuable, than that recently acquired by U. S. generals at the cost of untold hundreds of millions.

The bill to create a new judicial circuit in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware passed the Senate yesterday and will probably soon become a law, and then U. S. Senator Gray, who broke a law in order to be a U. S. commissioner to negotiate the Spanish treaty, will doubtless have a lucrative life position as U. S. circuit judge.

The President in his speech at Boston yesterday to the G. A. R. said they had fought in a "holy war." Why, certainly! Robbery, arson, murder and outrage, are all "holy" to the perpetrators. The crusades, famous for the cruel villainies, practiced during them, were also called "holy wars."

Mr. McKinley lauds the Boston people for the reverence they have for "freedom." But that he himself has little for it, is proved by his treatment of the people of Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. But Mr. McKinley's ideas of freedom vary with his imaginary interests.

It is confidently expected here that the Spanish Cortes, to meet on the 20th inst., will ratify the treaty immediately. But there are not a few anti-expansionists who hope such may not be the case, as they think it a bad speculation to pay twenty million for an unprofitable piece of property.

The doctrine of predestination seems to be not only prevailing, but to be potential in this country nowadays, as all the recent seizures of territory are accounted for upon the ground that they were predestined and, therefore, could not have been avoided.

Effects of the blizzard.—A letter from Claiborne county says:

Potatoes, apples and turnips have been frozen in spite of the most strenuous efforts to protect them. Stock of all kinds has suffered, the heaviest loss being in lambs, numbers of which were born only to be frozen to death in a few hours. This will be a great loss to the farmers, as thousands of dollars are brought into the county every spring from the sale of lambs for the city markets. Hunters fear that partridges and pheasants have been almost exterminated, and even rabbits have been frozen in large numbers.

The river and harbor bill was reported to the Senate yesterday from the committee on commerce. The committee increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000 the amount allowed by the House for the improvement of the Potomac river at and below Washington city.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

California has been struck by another hot wave and the State is now enjoying summer weather.

The Duke of Marlborough made his debut in the House of Lords as paymaster-general yesterday.

The court of inquiry investigating charges made by General Miles against the men shipped to the army will begin to take testimony on Monday in open session.

Acting Secretary Allen, of the Navy Department, has received from Capt. Sumner, the present commandant of the New York navy yard, three estimates for repairing the damage done by the fire Wednesday night. The aggregate of the estimates is \$700,000. Congress will be asked to provide the funds in the deficiency appropriation bill in order that they may be immediately available.

The event of absorbing interest in the North Carolina legislature yesterday was the discussion of the amendment to the constitution which is intended to disfranchise a large part of the negro vote, but to disfranchise no white men. The vote on the bill on the second reading was 79, yeas 29. Seventy votes, or three fifths, were necessary to carry it. On the third reading the vote was 81, yeas 27. There were several great demonstrations of democratic enthusiasm during the debate and the voting.

The administration has determined to rapidly extend the jurisdiction of the United States over the whole of the Philippine group, acting on the theory that delay is dangerous and that anarchy and a general paralysis of such interests as the islands support will be brought about through a failure to promptly replace the Spanish sovereignty over the islands by that of the United States. This decision involves the necessity of a naval campaign, and this will be instituted as soon as Admiral Dewey receives the re-enforcements in the shape of gunboats, now on the way to Manila.

## SMALLPOX.

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

Dear Sir:—I am surprised that none of the practicing physicians in this city have condemned the practice of newspaper formulas. The one that you published the other day as a "Cure for Smallpox" has been drawn to my attention. The sulphate of zinc internally would act as a simple nerve tonic. It is, however, the digitalis I wish particularly to draw your readers' attention to.

Digitalis in an accumulative poison. Its specific action is upon the pneumo-gastric nerve, which acts as a sort of fly wheel to the heart, and continued doses without competent medical advice is very liable to bring on paralysis of the heart. The remaining ingredients, sugar and water, are too well known to need comment. The latter, however, should be used very sparingly until Alexandria gets a new water supply.

Another craze which has lately seized the people is vaccination. Which is worse, vaccination or smallpox? Do you not know that at the home of vaccination (England) this cure has been fought year by year by the people? Many emigrated to this country to be beyond such an iniquitous law (latey repealed) which compelled every child to be vaccinated. Parents fought, suffered imprisonment, and paid fines, rather than have their children inoculated with poison. Do you not know that that fell disease, cancer, is traced directly to this filthy practice, not to mention lung disease, Bright's disease, etc., etc. What is vaccination? It is pus (diseased matter) taken from a calf's sore! Can anything be more repulsive? And in this country grown people go to be vaccinated; such ignorance is appalling. In 1,000 head of cows could you find 900 healthy? No, tuberculosis and many other diseases are rampant. In their offspring will their sores be healthy?

In Africa the authorities were compelled to moderate the laws of vaccination, for among the full blooded negroes over twenty per cent. died of wasting diseases directly due to vaccination.

The profession have a preventive in the alkaloids of the snailflower, which has been thoroughly tested in Savannah, Ga. Eight negroes were inoculated with smallpox directly from two patients (concurrent variety) and the disease failed to develop.

Will some of your readers give their experience of vaccination through your column?

M. D.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

The naval personnel bill, for which the navy has been contending for so many years, was passed by the Senate yesterday afternoon, practically in the form in which it was reported by the Senate committee.

The Senate committee on commerce decided to incorporate in the river and harbor appropriation bill a provision for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. As amended the bill was afterward reported to the Senate.

The bill granting a pension of \$50 a month to Gen. John M. Palmer was passed.

The remainder of the day's session was devoted to passage of bills on the private pension calendar, 74 in number, and to the reading of the Alaska code bill.

The House yesterday passed the sundry civil appropriation bill, to which it had devoted over a week. No important amendment had been adopted. The naval appropriation bill was taken up, and over half the bill was completed during the remainder of the day. A bill was passed authorizing the President to appoint five additional cadets at large to the naval academy.

SAW HER CHILDREN BURN.—A dwelling house at French Run, thirty five miles east of Dubois, Pa., belonging to a wood-man named Carlson, was burned yesterday. Carlson was away from home, but his wife and five children were in the house. The mother was awakened by the noise of crackling wood, and had just time to grasp her baby and jump from a second story window into the snow. She was then obliged to stand and witness the burning to death of her four other little ones, aged twelve, seven, five and two years, respectively.

BUCKLIN'S AFRICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or hemorrhoids. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Ernest L. Allen.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Valley branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is still closed, and no mail or freight has reached Winchester from Baltimore for six days.

Mr. A. K. Ware has sold his handsome home and valuable stock farm, "Snowden," just on the outskirts of Frederickburg, to Mr. B. G. Spencer, of Chicago, for \$20,000.

The Norfolk oyster industry, which was paralyzed by the storm, is recovering. The oystermen made their way out of the ice in South creek yesterday morning to tug plants in Western branch.

The Suffolk Knitting Mill, one of the largest hosiery plants in the south, was totally destroyed by fire Thursday. The plant covered more than an acre. The loss is \$10,000. The proprietors will rebuild.

Tremendous icicles fell through the skylights into the court of the Jefferson Hotel in Richmond last night, breaking many large panes of glass. The magnificent statue of Thomas Jefferson, by Valentine, had a narrow escape from injury.

The State convention of the Baptist Young People's Union, of Virginia, which was to have been held in Charlottesville next Tuesday and Wednesday, has been postponed until March 14 and 15. The postponement is due to effects of the snowstorm.

Mr. T. C. Picher, of Fauquier, has decided to make the fight for the speakership of the house of delegates if he is sent back to the legislature next winter, which he doubtless will be. Mr. Saunders, of Franklin, will also be an aspirant for this office and so will Mr. Cooke, of Norfolk. Speaker Ryan expects to be returned and will ask to be re-elected.

Reports from Shenandoah county show that a majority of county roads are blocked with snowdrifts higher than the fences. The Shenandoah river is covered with thick ice. Twenty-two inches of snow, with more than three inches of precipitation, cover the ground on level. The snow is melting and very high water will be the result. Business is almost at standstill, owing to no mails since Sunday. The railroad blockade is the longest in the history of railways in the valley.

Miss Viola Chance and her sister, Miss Alice Chance, died at Petersburg on Thursday within a few hours of each other. This makes a death that have occurred in this family within the past two weeks.

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## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

President Loubet.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—M. Loubet has been elected president of the French Republic. The count shows that the total number of votes cast was 517, of which M. Loubet received 483 and M. Meline 270. After the formal announcement of the vote M. Loubet was informed of his election in a private room of the Versailles palace. In a few words, appreciative of the honor, he thanked the committee sent to notify him. He then entered a landau and, escorted by cavalry, was driven to the Elysee, the official residence of the President. The visit of the Elysee was merely a formal one, as M. Loubet will not reside there until after the funeral of M. Faure. The whole eleven mile drive to the Elysee was a continuous ovation. A great crowd thronged the Champs Elysee, which, as the day was fair and sunny, presented a brilliant spectacle.

Emile Loubet was born at Marsanne in 1838. He began his political career in 1876, when he was elected a deputy from Montellimar as a moderate republican. He has held the positions of minister of public works and minister of the interior, and in 1896 was elected president of the Senate. He was re-elected to that post in January of last year.

M. Loubet has been violently assailed by the anti-Dreyfusites because so many revisionists are in favor of his election. As a matter of fact his opinions are not known, but his accession means stability of government, and it is believed, insure impartiality in the investigation of the Dreyfus case.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 18.—Never has the National Assembly of France met at Versailles for the purpose of choosing a president of the Republic under circumstances so lacking in excitement or even interest. M. Loubet was the only name on everyone's lips. M. Loubet took the chair at 103 p. m., and immediately opened the proceedings. He was greeted with moderate applause. He waited a moment for it to subside and then began reading the provisions of the constitution for presidential elections. When he had finished reading he declared that in accordance with the law the balloting would take place without delay. Within ten minutes after M. Loubet took the chair the balloting was begun. In accordance with custom the letter of the alphabet at which the balloting of the roll should begin, was drawn by lot. The letter D appeared, whereas there was a groan and a shout of "Dreyfus."

VERSAILLES, Feb. 18.—Printed ballots had been prepared in the members' lobby for M. Loubet and Meline. When the voting was half finished it was evident that M. Loubet's majority would be overwhelming and Meline personally removed the tickets bearing his own name from the tables. It was recognized from the outset that M. Loubet's election was assured by a great majority on the first ballot. The balloting occupied more than an hour and a half. There were few incidents of interest.

It had been arranged on account of the candidature of M. Loubet that he should retain the chair only through the balloting, retiring during the count in favor of M. Frank Chauveau, first vice president of the Senate. This was done when the last man voted at 2:50 p. m., and the tellers retired.

M. Frank Chauveau recalled the assembly to order at 3:40 p. m., and the result of the balloting was read and greeted with cheers. The vice president of the Senate then proclaimed Emile Loubet president of the French Republic, and his words were received with a great and long continued demonstration on the floor and in the galleries. The exact figures of the balloting were:

Loubet, 483; Meline, 270; Cavaignac, 64. Total 817.

In the meantime M. Loubet had proceeded to the Grand Salon, where presidents elect according to custom receive formal notification of their election.

M. Frank Chauveau and Premier Dupuy and other members of the cabinet went to the Grand Salon, and formally announced the action of the assembly to M. Loubet and added their personal congratulations. M. Loubet received their greetings almost in silence but was visibly affected for some moments.

The calm which prevailed when the meeting began did not last long. During the proceedings Paul Deroulede began yelling at M. Loubet denouncing him as a "Panamaist," the gallantry at the same time answering with shouts of "Down with the Jesuits," "Viva La France," etc. The election then became the most riotous in the history of the third republic.

An attempt was made to eject Deroulede from the tribune, but he drew a revolver and threatened to shoot anyone that touched him.

Terrible Railway Collision.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18.—The express running from Lille to Tournai was standing at Foret station, near Liege, this morning, when the Mons express, running at a high rate of speed, crashed into it smashing carriage after carriage, killing 31 persons and injuring 100 others and creating an indescribable scene of confusion and wreck. The cries of the injured were heartrending and the scenes attending the removal of the dead and dying from the broken carriages were extremely pathetic. A bridal pair on their honeymoon trip were instantly killed. The dead and injured were mostly Belgians, though some English or Americans were on board the wrecked train. A heavy fog prevailed and the engineer of the Mons express was unable to see the train ahead of him.

Marine Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Information has been received here from London, revealing a terrible disaster to the British steamer Angers, whose delay in reaching this port from Dover has caused apprehension during the past two weeks. The unfortunate steamer was sighted on February 6 bounding uncontrollably in the waves, her rudder had been lost and she signalled that she was leaking and asked for assistance. All efforts to get the hawser on board proved futile. The Angers' crew of 39 men could not leave their ship as all their boats had been smashed. At the end of the second day the steamer disappeared in the thick weather and the general impression is that she has been lost.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP cures all throat troubles. Why wear out your throat by incessant coughing, when this reliable remedy can be bought for only 25 cents a bottle?

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M. Loubet has been violently assailed by the anti-Dreyfusites because so many revisionists are in favor of his election. As a matter of fact his opinions are not known, but his accession means stability of government, and it is believed, insure impartiality in the investigation of the Dreyfus case.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 18.—Never has the National Assembly of France met at Versailles for the purpose of choosing a president of the Republic under circumstances so lacking in excitement or even interest. M. Loubet was the only name on everyone's lips. M. Loubet took the chair at 103 p. m., and immediately opened the proceedings. He was greeted with moderate applause. He waited a moment for it to subside and then began reading the provisions of the constitution for presidential elections. When he had finished reading he declared that in accordance with the law the balloting would take place without delay. Within ten minutes after M. Loubet took the chair the balloting was begun. In accordance with custom the letter of the alphabet at which the balloting of the roll should begin, was drawn by lot. The letter D appeared, whereas there was a groan and a shout of "Dreyfus."

VERSAILLES, Feb. 18.—Printed ballots had been prepared in the members' lobby for M. Loubet and Meline. When the voting was half finished it was evident that M. Loubet's majority would be overwhelming and Meline personally removed the tickets bearing his own name from the tables. It was recognized from the outset that M. Loubet's election was assured by a great majority on the first ballot. The balloting occupied more than an hour and a half. There were few incidents of interest.

It had been arranged on account of the candidature of M. Loubet that he should retain the chair only through the balloting, retiring during the count in favor of M. Frank Chauveau, first vice president of the Senate. This was done when the last man voted at 2:50 p. m., and the tellers retired.

M. Frank Chauveau recalled the assembly to order at 3:40 p. m., and the result of the balloting was read and greeted with cheers. The vice president of the Senate then proclaimed Emile Loubet president of the French Republic, and his words were received with a great and long continued demonstration on the floor and in the galleries. The exact figures of the balloting were:

Loubet, 483; Meline, 270; Cavaignac, 64. Total 817.

In the meantime M. Loubet had proceeded to the Grand Salon, where presidents elect according to custom receive formal notification of their election.

M. Frank Chauveau and Premier Dupuy and other members of the cabinet went to the Grand Salon, and formally announced the action of the assembly to M. Loubet and added their personal congratulations. M. Loubet received their greetings almost in silence but was visibly affected for some moments.

The calm which prevailed when the meeting began did not last long. During the proceedings Paul Deroulede began yelling at M. Loubet denouncing him as a "Panamaist," the gallantry at the same time answering with shouts of "Down with the Jesuits," "Viva La France," etc. The election then became the most riotous in the history of the third republic.

An attempt was made to eject Deroulede from the tribune, but he drew a revolver and threatened to shoot anyone that touched him.

Terrible Railway Collision.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18.—The express running from Lille to Tournai was standing at Foret station, near Liege, this morning, when the Mons express, running at a high rate of speed, crashed into it smashing carriage after carriage, killing 31 persons and injuring 100 others and creating an indescribable scene of confusion and wreck. The cries of the injured were heartrending and the scenes attending the removal of the dead and dying from the broken carriages were extremely pathetic. A bridal pair on their honeymoon trip were instantly killed. The dead and injured were mostly Belgians, though some English